POLITICAL.

RHODE ISLAND.

SHERIBARDS OF

In pursuance of the call of the State Central Committee, delegates from the several towns in Rhode Island met in convention at the State-house at Providence, February 22d, 1848, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The convention was called to order by Samuel H. Wales, chairman of the State committee, and was temporarily organized by the choice of Wm. C. Barker as chairman, and Clement Webster and Samuel Low as secretaries.

secretaries.

A roll of the members was ordered, and the several delegates appeared with their credentials.

The convention was then permanently organized by the choice of the following officers:

President—JESSE S. TOURTELLOT.

CLEMENT WEBSTER and SAMUEL LOW.

Thomas W. Dorr, Nathan Porter, and John R. Waterman were appointed a committee to present resolutions for the consideration of the convention. They subsequently reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That on this, the anniversary of the birthday of Washington, we again recall to mind, with grateful reverence, the pre-eminent qualities and services, and the illustrious character, which constituted him "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen;" and now that the country is engaged in a foreign war, we would ask the opponents of the government and the sympathizers with Mexico to ponder his weighty admonition to "be deaf to those advisors, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren, and connect them with aliens."

Resolved, That we retain an unshaken confidence in the rectitude of the cause of popular sovereignty and equal rights, ascerted by the people of this State in 1842, and defeated through the unauthorized and arbitrary intervention of the ten casual President of the United States; that the doctrine of the supremacy of the people—of the community of the governed—without the request or permission of their legislative servants, over the political institutions creeted for the security and promotion of general rights and of the public welfare, is the primary vital principle in the creed of all real democrate, at home and abroad, and is the only sure and safe foundation of our democratic forms of government.

Resolved, That the cordial spirit of fraternity with which the democracy in the other States have rallied to the support of the Rhode Island cause of 1842, when impugned by

democracy in the other States have rallied to the sup-of the Rhode Island cause of 1842, when impugned by Algerine faction of this State; the practical adoption of cause in the State of New York in the establishment of port of the Rhode Island cause of 1842, when impugned by the Algerine faction of this State; the practical adoption of this cause in the State of New York in the establishment of a new constitution, without regard to inconvenient existing forms of amendment; the prompt and universal repudiation, among all true democrats, of the Algerine pretension of sovereignty in government over the people, by whom and for whom government is created, and the hearty detestation when government is created, and the hearty detestation when government is created, and the hearty detestation everywhere manifested toward the doctrines and proceedings of the Algerine party in Rhole Island, furnish the most gratifying indications that our cause is eminently just, and that its principles are safely entrenched in the opinions and sentiments of the American people, beyond the contingency of local and temporary defeats, and are sacredly cherished as the safeguard of their dearest rights.

Resolved, That the Algerine (or whig) party in this State have only been able, with the most strenuous exertions, and with the most unscrupulous and unsparing use of their great moneyed power, to obtain at any election in this State a vote in their favor of about one-third of the adult male citizens, while the people's constitution received the votes of nearly two-thirds of those citizens, including a majority of the voters upon a landed qualification; and we offer this fact to our fellow-citizens as conclusive proof that the great majority in Rhode Island are now—as they were in 1842—the friends of our democratic cause, though we are deprived of their support through the restrictive provisions of the present Algerine constitution and election law—including the signatures of the voters' names upon their ballots—and by the unexampled persecution and proceedings and profligate expenditure and waste by them of a portion of the United States the people, and in substituting another constitution, deemed unjust and opporting that have been exercised toward them

achildence that the cause of the properties of the convention be presented to Hon. Nathan Clifford, Attorney General of the United States, and to Hon. Benjamin F. Hallett, for the very able and saithful manner in which they have maintained, before the Supreme Court of the United States, the cases of Martin and Rachel Luther against Luther M. Borden and others; and that the president of the convention communicate to those gentlemen copies of this resolution, with an expression of the general desire that their arguments may be presented to the public, through the press, at the earliest

be presented to the public, through the press, at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved, That, in the present condition of public affairs, the democracy of the several States are reminded of their daty to lay aside every weight, and local dissensions and minor controversies, and, with firm and united ranks, to support the administration of their choice, and to secure the continuance of their present ascendency at the ensuring the continuance of their present ascendency at the ensuring the continuance of their present ascendency at the ensuring the property of the president has entitled himself to the full approval of the democracy; and that, by his prompt support of the rights and honor of the nation, in repelling and chastising its Mexican invaders, and by his energetic prosecution of the war declared and commenced against it by Mexico, he has been true to the high trust confided to his charge, and has insorthed a distinguished name in the history of American patriots.

containing its Mexican invaders, and by his energetic prosecution of the war declared and commenced against it by Mexico, he has been true to the high trust confided to his charge, and has insoribed a distinguished name in the history of American patriots.

Resolved, That the conduct of the whig party, in seeking at all points to embarrass the President and the departments by which he has been so ably seconded, and to retard the requisite supplies of men and means for the prosecution of the war, and the frequent and groundless appressions of the administration by this party—their undisguised sympathy with the public enemy, and their encourages ment of the enemy to persever in their hostility, and to reject the propositions made to them for an honorable peace, in the hope of an approaching whig administration, and or a general surrender of American honor and rights—fix a general surrender of American honor and rights—fix and again remind every democrat of his duty to be on the alert at the ballot-box, to rescue the high places of trust from a party whose sentiments and conduct are unpatriotic and anti-American, and whose advent to power would be so fraught with dishonor to the country and danger to its best interests.

Resolved, That the brilliant and effective military operations are provided to the surrender of the surrender o

so fraught with dishonor to the country and danger to its best interests.

Resolved, That the brilliant and effective military operations in Mexico of Generals Scott and Taylor, and the gallant officers and soldiers under their command, have conferred upon them an imperishable rendwn, and entitle them to the highest thanks and gratitude of their country which derives new strength and respect from this striking evidence of a military vigor in the people, always adequate, without a standing army, to maintain our rights and to visit with a just retribution all foreign aggressors.

Resolved, That the officers and soldiers of the army, natives or citizens of this State, and including the officers and soldiers of the 9th regiment of infantry from this State, who have been honorably mentioned in the reports and goneral orders, are especially entitled to our remembrance for their gallantry in the Mexican war, and that we hereby tender to them our thanks and congratulations, in behalf of the democracy of the State.

Resolved, That the convention will proceed to the election of four delegates, and their substitutes, to the National Democratic Convention to be held at Baltimore on the fourth Monday in May, for the nomination of a President and Vice President of the United States.

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iourth Monday in May, for the nomination of a President snd Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That the convention will proceed to the selection of four electors of President and Vice President; and that the electors be instructed to give their votes, if elected, to the candidates who shall be proposed to the democracy of the Union by the Baltimore convention.

Resolved, That it is highly expedient to propose to the democratic electors of the State a ticket of State officers to be supported by them at the general election in April next.

Resolved, That to the long array of measures of injustice, extravagance, and mai-administration, which stands recorded against the Algerine party of this State, another was added at the last session of the General Assembly, by the extension of the Algerine laws to real property, and by prohibiting the construction of a milited upon the land of a citizen, without his consent, for a public use, without the permission of the legislature, under the penalty of an indictment; and that of all these acts of wrong-doing, recent and past, too well fixed in the memory of the citizens to require an enumeration, we call on every democrat once more to record his reprobation by depositing a vote against the party which has too long afflicted and disgraced our State.

Resolved, That the members of the convention will use,

State.

Resolved, That the members of the convention will use, and urge their constituents to use, all fair and honorable means to promote the election of the candidates who have been proposed for their suffrages.

been proposed for their suffrages.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a State central committee for the succeeding year: Samuel H. Wales, chairman; George C. Shaw, Gideon Bradford, Silas Weaver, Joseph Gavitt, Nathan Porter, Benjamin Bosworth.

The convention then proceeded to nominate State offi-

cers.

Olney Ballou, of Cumberland, was unanimously nominated for governor, but declined the nomination through his friend, Thomas W. Dorr. Whereupon the following ticket was unanimously nominated:

For Governor-Adnah Sackett, of Providence. For Lieutonant Governor-John D. Austin, of South

ingston.

For Secretary of State—Levi Salisbury, of Providence.

For Attorney General—George Turner, of Newport.

For General Treasurer—Nathan Hammett, of New-

The following delegates and substitutes were elected to the National Democratic Convention:

Delegates.

Thomas W. Dorr, Walter S. Burges,
Dutee J. Pearce, William Ennis,
Benjamin B. Thurston, Lyndon Taylor,
Orin Wright, Gideon Bradford.
The following named gentlemen were unanimously nominated as electors of President and Vice President of the United States:
David Burt, Martin Luther, Olney Ballou, Christopher Spencer.

Spencer.
It was voted that the thanks of the convention be presented to Jesse S. Tourtellot for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over its deliberations.

Voted, That the proceedings of the convention be signed by the president and secretaries, and published in the Republican Herald.

JESSE S. TOURTELLOT, President.

CLEMENT WEBSTER, Secretaries.
SAMUEL LOW,
PROVIDE PROVIDENCE, Feb. 23, 1948.

Mr. Simons: After the choice of delegates to the Baltimore convention, by the democratic State convention of the 22d inst., was ascertained, I should, if present, have declined my election as one of the delegates, and I now decline the same through your paper.

THOS. W. DORR.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSEUTS.

At a meeting of the democratic members of the legislature held at the State House on Tuesday, the 7th instant, for the purpose of expressing their preference for a condidate for the presidency in 1848, whiting Griswold, of Greenfield, was called to the chair, and Frederick T. Wallace, of Otis, was chosen secretary.

On motion, the Chair appointed Messrs. Calvin Torrey, of Palmer, Alfred Bragg, of Milford, Elijah Hodges, of Mansfield, S. B. Coffin, of Edgartown, and Eli L. Moore, of Southwick, a committee to prepare and report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting; which committee subsequently reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That whereas New England has not, for about a quarter of a century, presented a candidate for the first office in the Union; nor has there been a democratic President from New England since the adoption of the constitution, although the democratic party of this section have sustained their principles with unshaken integrity, through good and evil report, the time has arrived to propose to our fellow-citizens of the different States the name of one strong in intellect and wisdom, honest, sagacious, and consistent, and enjoying the confidence of the whole country; and we propose for the democratic candidate for the presidency the Hon. Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, subject to the decision of the national convention, to be holden at Baltimore in May next.

Resolved, That, in the policy of commercial freedom and reciprocal benefit offered by the United States to the old world, we discern the dawning of a new era, in which the perpetuity of peace shall be guarantied between nations by the continually increasing extent of the blessings which the one will altord to the other, and by the rapid disappear ance of all causes of irritation; that a policy which will supply, at generous prices, the wants of many millions from the ganaries of the Mississippi valley, which will supply, at generous prices, the wants of many millions from the ganaries of the Mississ

the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and that the democratic editors in the Com-monwealth be requested to publish the same. W. GRISWOLD, Chairman. F. T. WALLACE, Secretary.

THE extensive stock at the old Landreth Nurseries, Philadelphia, is about to be disposed of at public sale, the undersigned intending to relinquish business. Such an opportunity for obtaining nursery products at auction has never been presented in America, and the attention of the trade, and all who wish to decorate their grounds in town or country, or enlarge their green-house collections, is respectfully invited.

For improving the grounds of cemeteries, churches, State and county offices, &c., this sale will afford unequalled facilities. Catalogues in detail are in preparation.

The sale of the out-door articles will commence on Tuesday, March 21st; and the plants in pots on Tuesday, 24 of May.

May.

Proper aid for safe packing and shipment will be given, when required; and as there will be no postponement or reservation, persons from distant points may attend the sale without fear of disappointment.

**Orders to be executed at private sale will be received.

It may be proper to state, to prevent misapprehension, that it is the nursery business only the subscriber is about to relinquish. His attention will be hereafter wholly devoted to the culture of seeds, and to their sale at his ware house, 65 Chesmus treet.

The NURSERIES are offered for rent. To a competent

P building, containing eleven rooms, and situated on Pennsylvania avenue, between 17th and 18th streets, near the War Department. Inquire at the drug store of Wether-bee & Bates, opposite the Seven Buildings, Pennsylvania Nov. 9—dtf

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
PRACTISES in the Supreme Court of the United States
and in the several courts of the District of Columbia,
and prosecutes all manner of claims against the United
States, either before Congress or the different departments
of the government.

TO TEACHERS.—Any unmarried man in want of a situation, and who is qualified to teach French, or the usual English branches, will please inquire for A. B. at Mrs. ROSS'S, corner of E and 9th streets. March 11—3t*

TUCKER & ADDISON, General Agents, office on 6th street, (Coleman's Buildings,) four doors north of Pennsylvania avenue.

Beverley Tucker and John E. Addison have associated themselves for the purpose of prosecuting claims of all kinds sectore Congress, and the several departments of the general overnment.

before Congress, and the several departments of the general government.

All communications (post paid) addressed to the above shall receive prompt attention. Reference is made to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, Vice President of the United States. Hon. John McLean, Supreme Court of the United States. Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury. Hon. Jno. Y. Mason, Secretary of the Treasury. Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, United States Senate. Clement Cox, eq., Georgetown, D. C.

Jno. E. Addicon, attorney-at-law, will continue to give personal attention to business before the several courts of the District of Columbia, and the adjoining counties of Maryland and Virginia.

July 13—1y

July 18—ly

SPRING FASHION, 1848.

York fashion fer gendemen's HATS. Sales room,
March 6—6tif [Religion 1988]

Poeting the books of Whiggery—The deld of battle in Ohio—The killed, wounded, and missing.

The war in Lilliput having somewhat subsided, and as a consequence the "tempest in the teapot," brought about by the adverse claims of Corwin, Clay, McLean, Taylor, Scott, &c., to the honor of being the next defeated candidate for the presidency, has been stilled, and we as faithful chroniclers of passing events, both great and small, have concluded to take a peep at the field of battle, so far as Ohio is concerned, and to reckon up the loss and gain to each party.

Crawford county goes for Corwin, because he is not afraid or ashamed to avow himself a whig."

Knox county goes for Corwin, because he is not a tional jewel."

Ashand county passed a resolution complimentary to Corwin—his "great moral worth and sterling integrity."—and that they regard him as "one of the most eloquent men of the age;" while at the same time they go for Clay as President, because he is the "friend of the whole country," and a "real patriot."

Warren county goes for Corwin as "eminently qualified" for President.

In Medina county, the faithful don't care who the man is—they haven't made up their minds who to go for, and hence they resolve to go for any true and undoubted whig that the rest of the faithful will give them.

In Eric county, the whigs go for both Clay and Corwin; and, like the donkey between the two stacks of hay, they find it hard to choose between them.

In Richland—Old Richland, where whigery has scarce a corporal's guard of Mexicans—they give Clay, Corwin, and Mike an each a shot in the rear, by proclaiming Gen. Scott their first choice for President.

In Delaware, the party resolved to support any tried whig—a resolve, by the by, that means both Corwin and Clay. Both have been tried, and found wanting, though, as yet, they have escaped from an indictment under the clause in the constitution, which defines treason as giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy.

Montgomery county goes for Clay and Corwin; Greene county for Corwin and

Such is the account current of whiggery, as drawn from the books.

Corwin, it will be seen, is ahead. Following close, comes the four times defeated embodiment of whiggery. Following next, backed by one county, comes General Scott, while Judge McLean gets but one undivided half of a single county, as its second choice. Such is the division of the spoils. The killed, wounded, and missing account stands as follows:

Killed.—The whig party.

Wounded.—Gen. Scott, and Judge McLean.

Missing.—John Teesdale, late editor of the Journal, who was proscribed and kicked out of the post of assistant clerk of the senate for preferring Judge McLean for President, instead of Mr. Corwin.

ant clerk of the senate for preferring Judge McLean for President, instead of Mr. Corwin.

From the N. Y. Evening Mirror, (a Taylor paper.)

Gen. Taylor and the Party Hacks.

It is quite natural that large numbers of politicians who have been in the field, fighting strenuously as partisan officers for the last twenty years, should exclaim against a peace, or even an armistice, between the two great factions that have hitherto controlled the people. We say it is natural; because unless their fashion of warfare be continued, and their drill and discipline perpetuated, they sink forever into insignificance. Without a party, their "occupation's gone;" and what is infinitely worse, their importance and bread go with it.

The gray-whiskered rats, who for many years have been going in and out of the holes in the public crib at Washington, as well as in every State capital and important city of the Union, are alarmed at the danger with which their dens are menaced. A New MAN, who asks no party services, and recognises no party claims—who, in the distribution of offices, regards only the talents and integrity of the claimant or the occupant—who is not dazzled by the ingenuity of intrigue, or overcome by the meritorious rascality of an adroit and subtle electioneerer, is a firebrand among corruption. At the Congress, after the downfall of Napoleon, the Duke of Wellington deceived all the veteran diplomatists of Europe by telling the truth. He outwitted the wisest by honesty. They could not understand the straight-forward force of veracity. The men who had so long delighted in the game of diplomatic duplicity, were utterly incredulous of British honor; and now, in our own country, General Taylor is charged by American citizens with having no principles, because he alleges he is simply in favor of the constitution!

because he alleges he is simply in favor of the constitu-tion!

Shall we not honestly say that it is because General Taylor has too much principle, that these factionists pre-tend so much dissatisfaction with him? Has not the party doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils" bewildered and debased such numbers of active par-tisans, and created such a horde of office-seekers and office-holders, that men really begin to believe that elec-tions are only held to reward the conquerors, instead of to supply the needful executive officers throughout the country? We remember well, twenty years ago, when rotation in office was nearly unknown in America. tion sare only held to reward the conquerors, instead of to supply the needful executive officers throughout the country? We remember well, twenty years ago, when rotation in office was nearly unknown in America. The government was then surely republican, and all its duties were honestly fulfilled. Vacancies were supplied with new occupants, but were never made in order that they might be reoccupied. Such an act would then have been esteemed bribery, and its projector denounced as infamous. Caucuses were not known in those days. Candidates appeared freely before the people, and democratically solicited the suffrages of the voters. Intellectual merit, personal character, individual fitness, were the strongest appeals. A few men did not meet in secret, and dictate to the masses who should be the candidates. The tyranny of self-constituted conventions was unheard of the masses who should be the candidates. The tyranny of self-constituted conventions was unheard of the masses who should be the candidates. The tyranny of self-constituted conventions was unheard of the masses who should be the candidates appeared. A few men did not meet in secret, and dictate to the masses who should be the candidates appeared to the constituted conventions was unheard of the self-constituted conventions to be the candidate of party? Has any one of the besindered idolators of Mr. Clay the least any one of the bevildered i

Four times "he routed all his friends," Four times "he slew the slain!"

Four times "he slew the stain!"

We have no such idea. We do not believe that the meek and merciful allies of the great statesman propose to repeat so signal a sacrifice; but we do imagine that they may use him as a point d'apput, until the period of the convention, and then magnanimously drop the man, while they adhere to the musty codicils of defunct party issues, which he will leave to posterity in his political testament.

Addresses will be delivered, motions made, and strings Addresses will be delivered, motions made, and strings of resolutions adopted, by which the party hacks will strive to manacle the giant of the Rio Grande. But they mistake their man. He will admit no caucus resolves as the creed of his administration, and adopt no conventional orders as a substitute for the constitution, which, on the 4th of March, 1849, he will swear to defend, "Gen. Taylor never surrenders!"

DRAWN NUMBERS of the Virginia Leesburg Lot-tery, Class 10, drawn 11th March, 1848.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers. 47 45 74 1 86 41 73 23 40 37 50 9. On Tuesday, 14th March, VIRGINIA MONONGALIA LOTTERY, Class 9 SCHEME.

\$20,000 | 1 prize of 10,000 | 10 prizes of 5,000 | 10 do 8,500 | 10 do 1 do 1 do 1 do Tickets \$5-Halves \$2 50-Quarters \$1 25. On Saturday, 18th March, VIRGINIA LEESBURG LOTTERY, Class 11, draws.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

D. PAINE & CO.

Saturday, March 18, 1848, GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, class 12. 75 numbers-12 ballots. 50 prizes of \$2,000! \$30,000 | 50 prizes of \$,000 | 50 do 5,000 | 63 do 4,000 | 63 do 2,600 | 63 do 2,500 | 63 do 2,370 | 63 do do do do do do Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50.

Orders for tickets in the above lottery will meet wire rompt attention, if addressed to

Mar 13—dtl8Mar

D. PAINE & CO.,
Alexandria, Virginia MONEY TO LEND.—Address "A," city post office and prepay the postage. Personal or real estate se curity re quired.

NILES'S REGISTER.—A set complete from the commencement, 66 vols., well bound, for sale at a very low price, if application be made immediately to F. TAYLOR.

Official Funeral Obsequice of John Quincy Adams.
The legislature of the Commonwealth adjourned at twelve o'clock yesterday, for the purpose of attending a the funeral ceremonies in honor of John Quincy Adams.
The city authorities did the same, and were prepared to render all due honors. But the inclement weather prevented the anticipated celebration, and the civic part of the procession was therefore dispensed with.

Still, the military authorities promptly reported themselves in readiness to do duty, and the escort was composed of the whole first regiment—marching left and front—the rancers bringing up the rear.

At a quarter after two o'clock, the train conveying the remains of Mr. Adams arrived at the depot of the Boston and Worcester railroad, in Beach street, and the honored ashes were consigned to the legislative committee.

When the funereal train arrived at the depot, the congressional committee delivered the remains of Mr. Adams into the hands of the State authorities. The remarks of Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, upon the occasion, were these:

Mr. Talimadge, of New York, upon the occasion, were these:

Mr. Chairman of the Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States have seed the House of Representatives of the United States have seed the House of Representatives of the United States have seed the House of Representatives of the United States have seed the House of Representatives of the United States have seed the House of their interment. In the execution of this duty, the committee left the city of Washington on Monday last, and have now arrived in your city. Throughout their journey there have been displayed manifestations of the highest admiration and respect for the memory of your late distinguished fellow-citizen. In the large cities through which we expected to pass, we anticipated such demonstrations; but in every village and hamlet, at the humblest cottage which we passed, and from the laborers in the field, the same profound respect for the deceased was testified by their uncovered heads. It now becomes my duty, as the organ of the committee, to surrender into your hands, as the representatives of Massachusetts, the illustrious dead. In performing this duty, I must be allowed to say, we have long known this venerable man in the hail of the House of Representatives. There we had listened to his words of wisdom, and caught from his lips the fire of patriotism; and, while speaking to us, as it were, we have seen him stricken down in our midst. But I shall not attempt here to describe the emotions that we experienced, or the hereavement that we have felt. Our personal because the mation is because the his loss, and the nation mourns. It is now more than half a century since Massachusetts gave to the nation his pre-eminent talents, his patriotism, and his virtues. You gave him to his country, and all that remains of that illustrious gift we now return to you.

To this Hon. Mr. Buckingham, of the Massachusetts Senate, made an appropriate reply, accepting the trust of the body until it should be transferred to the cus Senate, made an appropriate reply, accepting the trust of the body until it should be transferred to the custody of

To this Hon. Mr. Buckingham, of the Massachusetts Senate, made an appropriate reply, accepting the trust of the body until it should be transferred to the custody of the city authorities.

The procession, as previously agreed upon—except that the civic portion thereof was dispensed with on account of the storm—then moved through the streets mentioned in the programme.

Throughout the whole line, the houses and shops were generally dressed in deep mourning, and an air of sadness seemed to pervade the whole public.

Faneuil Hall was dressed, throughout, in very deep mourning—black streamers being carried from the support of the chandleir to every column and corner of the hall—and each pillar being wreathed in black.

At one o'clock the gallery doors were opened for the ladies in attendance were almost uniformly clad in deep mourning, and their sable drapery contributed not a little to the sombre hue appropriate to the occasion.

When the procession arrived at the hall, ushered in by the performance of the Dead March, the mayor assumed the chief post of honor. Then, after all the appropriate ceremonies had been concluded, the chairman of the legislative committee, Hon Joseph T. Buckingham, senator from Middlesex, spoke as follows:

The solemn dirge, whose sounds still vibrate in our eras—the funeral drapery that surrounds us, veiling the light of day—are significant of the chamber of death.

To-day, the all-subduing King of Terrors rides forth in the majesty of his strength. To-day the inexorable tyrant holds his court in this our boasted temple of liberty, and here exhibits the trophy of his power.

The sickening, lurid gloom that pervades the atmosphere of this hall—sending its oppressive and subduing chill to every heart—tells us too tully of his awful, mysterious, invisible presence.

Conscious of that presence, I feel my inability to perform the service to which I have been appointed. The mourning laters and in behalf of the government and people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose honored but humble

other suns, adapted for the abodes of other modes and forms of being, court his fellowship and attract his admiration. Stars, and constellations, and systems, glowing with andiminished effulgence, though ages on ages have rolled over them, navite him to explore their mysterious movements, and to trace their harmonious relations. Press onward, emascipated Spirit; press onward in the path tha leads to the everlasting Fountain of Life, Intelligence, and Truth! God Almighty speed thee on thy march of eternity Mr. Quincy replied as follows:

Mr. Quincy replied as follows:

Mr. Chairman: In behalf of the citizens of Boston, of every sect and every party, I accept the guardianship of the mortal part of our distinguished follow-citizen. The citizens of Boston, who seventy years ago thronged this hall and listened to the words that resulted in our revolution, and any of the sons of God.

There is something sublime in the scene that surrounds us. An honored son of Massachusetts—one who was educated by a signer of the declaration of independence—one who heard the thunders of the great struggle for liberty on ronder hill, has, after a life of unparalleled usefulness and idelity, fallen in the Capitol of the country he served.

The inscriptions that adom these walls remind us of the offices he held. Yonder testimony of the Father of his country, shows what was his youthful promise. The spontaneous feeling at this moment of a whole people, proves how that promise was redeemed.

His remains have been escorted here by delegates from every State in our Union. They have passed over spots

neous feeling at this moment of a whole people, proves how that promise was redeemed.

His remains have been escorted here by delegates from every State in our Union. They have passed over spots ever memorable is history. They have everywhere been received with funereal honors. They have reposed in the Hall of Independence. They now lie in the Cradle of Liberty. It were presumption in me to anticipate what will here be said on the character and virtues of the departed—on the high offices he held, and the great scenes in which he participated. But, as a citizen of Massachusetts, I cannot but acknowledge our sense of the honors paid to her distinguished son. Mourned by a nation at its capital, attended by the representatives of millions to the grave, he has received a tribute to his memory unequalled among men.

attended by the representatives of millions to the grave, he has received a tribute to his memory unequalled among men.

And this is no mere pageant. The spots on which this bier reats on its journey to the grave will not be marked by visible tokens—by the way-side cross, inviting all to pray for the soul of the departed—but associations and recollections shall cluster there, inspiring the living with the spirit of the dead; and should the time ever come when distance and difference of interests shall seem for a moment to weaken the bonds of the Union, we will remember that our sister States sympathized with us in our grief as readily as their fathers rushed to our assistance in peril.

These remains now rest in the Cradle of Liberty. It is their fathers rushed to our assistance in peril.

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These remains now rest in the Cradle of Liberty. It is their fathers rushed to our assistance in peril.

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These remains now rest in the Cradle of Liberty. It is their father strains, place on their journey home. As a statesmen mourn for statesmen, but as friend mourns for friend.

He will be "gathered to his fathers;" and how great in this case is the significance of the expression! It is possible that other men may be attended as he will be to the grave, but when again shall the tomb of a President of the United States open its doors to receive a son that has filled the same office?

Happily for us, in this country there are no hereditary honors. But as we shall stand before the simple monument erected by the filial piety of him who sleeps before us, and read that below slaunber the remains of the second President of the United States—of one who, on the fourth of July, 1776, pledged his life, his fortune, and his sac

From lives thus spent thy earthly duties learn;
From lancy's dreams to active virtue turn;
Let freedom, friendship, faith, thy soul engage,
And serve, like these, thy country and thy age.

Next it was announced that citizens generally could

have an opportunity to view the remains of Mr. Adams until 10 o'clock on Saturday.

And the deremonies having been thus concluded, the assembly dispersed.

Minute guns were fired from half-past one to three o'clock yesterday, the bells of the various churches were tolled during that time, and flags were displayed half-mast from all the State and city public buildings, the shipping in the harbor, the custom-house, and other United States offices.

It is beginning to be understood among the medical profession, though for some reason it would not, perhaps, be readily acknowledged, that all curative treatment, to be effective, must act directly or indirectly on the nervous system. Now, the effect that medicines generally have upon the nervous system, is to injure it; and the more they are used, the greater the injury. In many cases, this portion of the vital structure has been entirely destroyed by the continued use of drugs. What then can we look to, when the nervous system is diseased? We ariswer, to the mysterious but powerful agency of GALVANISM, which alone is found to exert upon it the most surprising and beneficial effects. The GALVANISM BELTS, BRACELETS, RINGS, &c., of DR. CHRISTIE, are the most safe, certain, and effectual mode of application at present known. The extraordinary effects of the genuine articles must be witnessed to be believed.

The following statement has been lately received:

GENERAL NERVOUS DERANGEMENT.

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The following statement has been lately received:
GENERAL NERVOUS DERANGEMENT.

New York, Nov. 1, 1847.

To Dr. A. H. Christie: According to my promise, I address you, and with feelings of sincere gratitude. For six years I have been a sufferer, and I believe none could have suffered more. My disease was a complication of compinints, brought on by exertions to support my family, being often obliged to work at the needle for twenty hours out of the twenty-four. I was afflicted with distress in the head; my sight was impaired, and a general weakness seemed to prostrate my entire faculties. I was under the care of Dr. Stillwell, No. 13 Suffolk street, and several other physicians, for a long time; but my case was so stubborn, that it baffled the skill of every physician I tried. My nervous excitement was such, that the slightest noise would sometimes throw me into convulsions. Sometimes I could not close my eyes during the night, and would walk the room half the time. For over a year I was so deaf that I could scarcely hear any one speak. My life has been constantly despaired of, and I often wished death to relieve my sufferings. Such is a feeble statement of my situation last June, when I first heard of your galvanic belt and magnetic fluid. On stating my case, you liberally presented me with the article. I have worn them ever since, and the result is, that I HAVE COMPLETELY RECOVERED MY HEALTH, MY STRENGTH, AND MY SPIRITS.

My friends, my physician, and myself, are confident that it is owing solely to the use of your wonderful bilt and fluid that this happy result has come to pass; and I shall ever gratefully acknowledge it, and am now, and will be at all times, ready to state any further particulars, or to satisfy the public that my assertions are true in every respect.

MRS. LAURA JOHNSON,
13 Essex street, New York City.

Many other certificates of a character equally conclusive, and pamphiets containing full details, may be had gratis of the agent.

of the agent.

CAUTION.

The great celebrity and success of Dr. CHRISTIE'S galvanic articles has caused them to be counterfeited by un principled persons. To guard the public against deception, there is but ONE AUTHORIZED AGENT appointed to the public of the properties. tion, there is but ONE AUTHORIZED AGENT appointed in each city or town, from whom alone the genuine articles can be obtained. All sold elsewhere are spurious and worthless. No pediars or travelling agents will, on any account, be employed.

All applications requesting further information, or regarding business with Dr. Christie, should be addressed to D. C. MOORHEAD, Agent-General for the U.S., No. 182 Broadway, New York.

Only agent in Washington, D. C.,
M. H. STEVENS, No. 1, Brown's Hotel March 9—ThS&Mif

Only agent in Washington, D. C.,
M. H. STEVENS, No. 1, Brown's Hotel
March 9—ThS&Mif

To Read is to be Convinced.
The greatest of all desires for the preservation of bodily health, should be a keeping of the teeth, gums, and mouth in a state of perfect purity and sound condition, by using "Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth-Wash." The fact of the excellence of this article has been attested beyond five years by some of the most respectable people of all parts of the United States, in the West Indies, South America, and England, for effectually curing all toothacke in one minute or less time, and for protecting the tooth from all further decay; that then it may be freely used with the other teeth, and will remain in sound and useful condition. It has also been fully tried, attested to, and, beyond all shadow of doubt, clearly shown, to entirely cure both softness and sorcness of the gams, and to stop all bleeding of the gums; at the same time of remedying these complaints—so perfectly it purifies, heals, and strengthens the gums and mouth, that the breath remains, or is caused to become, purely and naturally sweet—the gums have a healthy appearance, and assume a compactness which both renders them very pleasant, and retains the teeth firm in them, thereby permitting the feet, uninterrupted, and thorough mustication of food: all which, besides the gratification and advantage derived directly from them, contribute to establish and preserve the general health and tone of the digestive and other parts of the individual. So that it is now clear, from these plain subject of the individual so that it is now clear, from these plain subject of the individual so that it is now clear, from these plain subject on the individual so that it is now clear, from these plain subject on the protect of the "Wheeler's Theberry Tooth-Wath," that tooth-ache will be cured by it in one minute or less time, and the tooth will be protected and preserved from the most pleasant and healthy condition. Consequently it is well worth the time, attention,

FRA'S HOPKINSON,
Clerk of the U.S. District Court.
Re-entered in 1847, by W. HUBBELL, Inventor.
Certificates for Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth-wash, clearly showing its unparalleled excellence:
I have seen Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth-Wash, used in very many cases of diseased teeth, with the best results.
Professor of the Reformed Practice of Medicine in Phila-July 28, 1847.

From the Collector of the port of Philadelphia.

I have occasionally used Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wash, and experienced beneficial results. I consider it a useful preparation, and unite with others in recommending it as a purifier of the teeth and gums.

July 28th, 1847.

JAMES PAGE.

July 28th, 1847.

Mr. Wherler, Dear Sir: Have the goodness to send me by the bearer one large bottle of your Tooth Wash. I have used it for the last two years, and find it the best article of the kind I have ever met with; in fact, it is the only wash, the use of which hardens my gums and preserves them from bleeding. With respect, yours,

GEO. F. SITES, Cor. Front & Race sts.

GEO. F. SITES. Cor. Front & Race sts.

Certificate of the son of Mr. Struthers, the eminent Sculptor.

July 11th, 1817.—On Saturday leat, while suffering with an extremely painful toothache, I catled in at No. 7I Chessent street, to obtain a bottle of Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wash, applied a little of it to the tooth, and instantly it caused all toothache to case, and I have not had any pain since; which I publicly state for the relief of those who suffer with toothache.

A. W. STRUTHERS.

Having used Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wash and Pow der, I have found them to possess cleansing and purifying properties, and while they whiten and beautify the teeth, they have a beneficial effect upon the gums, by imparting to them free and healthy action.

F. A. RAYBOLD.

F. A. RAYBOLD. I have used Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wash, and its effects upon my teeth and gums have given me a high opinion of its merits. I cheerfully recommend it to the general use.

H. R. KNEASS.

H. R. KNEASS.

From the Chief of the Warchousing System for the port of Philadelphia.

Having been requested by two dentists, I have for a long time used Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wash; and deem it well worthy of patronage by the public generally for curing toothache, allaying irritation of the gums, and preserving the teeth and gums.

L. B. SCHNABEL.

July 28, 1847.

This is to certify, That I have 'used Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wash; and can assure the public that it is really a meritorious article, and has proved beneficial to my teeth and gums on every application.

Jacob Leidy.

From Mr. Mitchell, the Conveyancer.

July 28, 1847.

July 28, 1847.

From Mr. Mitchell, the Conveyancer.

Having used Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wash for diseased teeth and gums, and found that although before its use my gums were so much out of order that the lower teeth could be laid back—a five applications of this tooth wash effectually cured all disease. I recommend it to the public in general, as a very efficacious and the best article I have ever used.

July 31st, 1847.

BENJ. G. MITCHELL.

From Mr. Johnson, Manufacturer.

So very great has been the benefit derived from Wheeler's Teaherry Tooth Wash by my family, and every person to whom we have recommended its use, also by the workmen employed by me, by its immediately and effectually curing all toothache and preserving the teeth and gums from disease, that I, with this certificate, exmestly recommend its use to persons generally, as a certain remedy and pleusant article. F S JOHNSON.

sant article.

July 31st, 1847

Laboratory at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and 2 Brown's Hotel, Washington D. C.

October 7—1 year if,

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the First Se the Thirtieth Congress.

[PUBLIC-No. 14]

AN ACT authorizing persons, to whom reservations of land have been imade under certain Indian treaties, to alienate the same in fee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled. This all the reservations to or for any person or persons named in the treaty of the twentieth day of October, eighteen, hundred and thirty two, made at Camp Tippecance, in the State of Indiana, between the United States by their commissioners, Jennings, Davis, and Crume, and the chiefs and bradmen of the Pottawatomic tribe of Indian, of the Prairie and Kankakee, shall be so construed and held to convey to and vest in said reservees, their heir, and assigns, forever, an estate in fee simple in and to the reservations so made, by said treaty, to or for said reservees, or their heirs, may sell and convey all or any part of his, in or their heirs, may sell and convey all or any part of his, her, or their respective reserves; and such sale and convey veyance shall vest in the purchaser, his or her heirs and assigns, such title as is described in such deed of conveyance, to such lands so sold and conveyed: Provided, That all deeds of conveyance made before the passage of this act, and the rights of the parties shall be the same in one case as in the other: Provided, The such deed of conveyance for any of said lands made before the passage of the such deed of conveyance for any of said lands made before the passage of the less and the rights of the parties shall be the same in one case as in the other: Provided, The such deed of conveyance for any of said lands made before the passage of the such deed of conveyance for any of said lands made before the passage of the such deed of Conveyance for any of said lands made before the passage of the less and the rights of the parties shall be the same shall have been approved by the purpose until the same shall have been approved by the purpose until the same shall have been approved by the purpose until the same shall have been appr

APPROVED March 9, 1848: JAMES K. POLK

[Public-No. 15.]

AN ACT granting the franking privilege to Louisa Catharine. Adams.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representation of the United States of America in Congress assembled, The all letters and packets carried by post to and from Louis Catharine Adams, widow of the late John Quincy Adams, be conveyed free of postage during her natural life.

APPROVED March 9, 1848.

APPROVED March 9, 1848.

APPROVED March 9, 1848.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act in amendment of the acts respecting the judicial system of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case of a wacancy in the office of the clerk of any circuit court of the United States in vacation, the judge of the district court in the district within which such vacancy occurs may appoint a clerk, who shall hold said office until the end of the next term of the circuit court for said district unless the office is sooner filled by an appointment according to existing laws.

Approven March 9, 1848.

[Joint Resolution—No. 2.]

JOINT RESOLUTION expressive of the thanks of Congress to Major General Winfield Scott and the troops useder his command, for their distinguished gallanty algood conduct in the campaign of eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

Bestimate 1, 1949.

good conduct in the campaign of eighteen hundred and lotty-seven.

Resolved unanimously by the Senate and House of Researchives of the United States of America in Congress-sembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and they as hereby, presented to Winfield Scott, major general commanding in chief the army in Mexico, and through him at the officers and men of the regular and volunteer corps as der him, for their uniform gallantry and good conduct oxplicuously displayed at the siege and capture of the eige Vera Cruz and castle of San Juan de Ulloa, March twesty inth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; and in the sac cessive battles of Cerro Gordo, April eighteenth; Contral, San Antonio, and Churchusco, August nineteenth an twentieth; and for the victories achieved in front of the city of Mexico, September eighth, eleventh, twelth, as thirteenth, and the capture of the metropolis, Septembe fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, in which Mexican troops, greatly superior in numbers, and with every advantage of position, were, in every conflict, sin ally defeated by the American arms.

Sec. 2. Resolved, That the President of the United State is the metropole of the series of brillia victories achieved by the army, and presented to Mageneral Winfield Scott as a testimony of the high sense tertained by Congress of his valor, skill, and judicious extent in the memorable campaign of eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

Sec. 3. Resolved, That the President of the United State that the memorable campaign of eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

SEC. 3. Resolved, That the President of the United St be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be comunicated to Major General Scott in such terms as he m deem best calculated to give effect to the objects thereof.

Approvan March 9, 1848.

FURNITURE, CLOTHING, &c., at auction.—On Western needay morning next, the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock, I shall sell at the store of W. B. Lewis, on Pennsylvana avenue, between 11th and 12th streets, his entire stock of ready-made clothing, furniture, &c., consisting of—Coats, pantaloons, vests, &c.

Linen-besom shirts, merino under-shirts and drawers Mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, and stands Single and double bedsteads and glasses
China, glass, and Britannia wares
A lot of farey goods, counters, and shelving
Glass cases, desks, lamps, fron chest, &c.

At the same time will be sold the buildings on the lot, a be removed by the 1st of April next.

Terms at sale.

ROBT. W. DYER,
Auctioneer.

By A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

HOUSE HOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, AT AUCTION.—On Tuesday, the 14th instant, I shall sel, at the house next door to Gadsby's Horel, on Pennsylvans avenue, the flag will designate the house,) at 10 o'clori, a. m., a good lot of furniture, such as—Bureaus, wardrobes, and chairs Sideboards, beds, bedsteads, &c.

Lounges, china, glass, and crockery ware

With many other articles not necessary to enumerate.

Terms cash.

A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

Terms cash. March 11—2t By order of the Orphans' Court.

DOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS!—On Wednesday evening.

March 22, 1848, I shall commence the sale, by auction, (and continue each succeeding evening until all are sold) of the valuable and extensive private library of Henry & Fox, esq., deceased, late her Britannic Majesty's minister to the United States. In it will be found rare and valuable to the continue of the state of the continue of t to the United States. In will be lound rate and valuabooks in every department of literature, many of which are in splendid bindings, and all in fine condition. Call logues of the books are now ready for distribution, and the books themselves will be ready for inspection one well prior to the sale, at my room, 2d door from 44 street wet Pennsylvania avenue. Sale to commence each evening a Tachlecker Termscare.

W. M. MORRISON, March 6-3tawtsif&dts L OST on the 9th instant, near the Navy Department a gold watch, with a gold fob-chain and key. To owner thinks it may have been left on the seat in the base building of said department. The finder, by returning is same to the owner, will be liberally rewarded by a clerk the Fourth Auditor's Office, or at R. KEYWORTH'S.

R. KEYWORTH'S, Pennsylvania avenue March 10-THE NEW SPRING FASHION.—Beautiful hats, of E. entirely new and very attractive style, just introduced and now ready for sale at TODD'S Fashionable Establishment, six doors west of Brown's Hotel.

March 9—cod6tif

CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.—We have back numbers of these works for the present set soon, and will furnish complete files of them until the of April, for \$2 each; after that day, the price will be \$5.

March 9—d3tif BLAIR & RIVES. The and Rare Old Paintings.—A catalogue embracht many choice pictures of the old and modern German Dutch, Flemish, Italian, and Franch Schools, has been placed in our hands, for sale, by a gentleman recontly from Europe, who selected the greater part of them for his off gallery, but now wishing to realize money for the purpose of buying lands, has authorized us to sell them at low pices. Many of these paintings are from the best old and modern masters of merit, and are well worthy the attention of persons purchasing pictures.

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
March 8—d3mif

THE subscriber has the pleasure to inform he friends and the public in general, that he has taken the Mansion House, lately occupied by Mr. John Hands; and that he will fit up this place for a restaurant, rent on the rooms furnished, and unfurnished, at a very low and moderate price; likewise take permanent boarders at a low price. He hopes that families and single gentemen will call and see if they can suit themselves with rooms, &c. March 6—3teod FR. LAKEMEYER.

ARE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE LADIES:—GREAT SACRIFICE!—SELLING OFF FOR CASH:—FANCY GOODS FOR PRESENTS, &c.—On Tuesday, the 7th of March, JOHN H. GIBSS will commence selling below coth his elegant stock of French fancy goods, consisting of—Splendid fans, of every description Reticules, purses, Paris ribands, flowers, wreaths Collars, cuffs, capes, merino vests
Pocket handkerchiefs, fringes, gimps
Children's muffs, frocks, pantabons, jackets, &c.

Jewelry, card-case, lost monnaies, card-trays
Work boxes, fancy boxes, writing cases
Ladies' companious, toilet bottles, vases
Fancy baskets, travelling bags, &c.
The sale will continue till the stock is reduced for the purpose of making alterations for the spiring basiness.

Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.

March 8—6tif RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE LADIES! GREA